



S/N 09/688,221

PATENT

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: HELLER ET AL.
Serial No.: 09/688,221
Filed: September 22, 2000
Title: SUBCUTANEOUS GLUCOSE ELECTRODE

Examiner: L. LEARY
Group Art Unit: 1623
Docket No.: 12008.6USC6

CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 CFR 1.8: The undersigned hereby certifies that this correspondence is being deposited in the United States Postal Service, as first class mail, with sufficient postage, in an envelope addressed to: Box Non-Fee Amendment, Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231 on March 19, 2000.

By: JoAnn Lindman
Name: JoAnn Lindman

RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION DATED DECEMBER 19, 2000

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

AMENDMENT

In the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 15 and ending at page 10, line 31 with the flowing paragraph:

Useful redox polymers and methods for producing the sensing layer are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,264,104; 5,356,786; 5,262,035, and 5,320,725. Additional redox polymers include, for example, poly(1-vinyl imidazole); poly(4-vinyl pyridine); or copolymers of 1-vinyl imidazole such as poly(acrylamide co-1-vinyl imidazole) where the imidazole or pyridine complexes with $[Os(bpy)_2 Cl]^{+/2+}$; $[Os(4,4'-dimethylbipyridine)_2 Cl]^{+/2+}$; $[Os(4,4'-dimethylphenanthroline)_2 Cl]^{+/2+}$; $[Os(4,4'-dimethoxyphenanthroline)_2 Cl]^{+/2+}$; and $[Os(4,4'-dimethoxybipyridine)_2 Cl]^{+/2+}$; to imidazole rings. The imidazole ring compounds are preferred because their complexes have more reducing redox potentials, i.e., closer to that of the SCE potential. At these more reducing potentials, the rate of electrooxidation of interferants and the current generated thereby.

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